

STATE HISTORICAL
SOCIETY OF IOWA
IOWA DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS

The Annals of Iowa

Volume 7 | Number 5 (1906)

pps. 397-398

William J. Haddock

ISSN 0003-4827

Material in the public domain. No restrictions on use.



This work has been identified with a [Creative Commons Public Domain Mark 1.0](#).

Recommended Citation

"William J. Haddock." *The Annals of Iowa* 7 (1906), 397-398.

Available at: <https://doi.org/10.17077/0003-4827.3311>

Hosted by [Iowa Research Online](#)

at Andover, Mass., and East Windsor, Conn., and upon the solicitation of the Rev. Asa Turner, pastor of Denmark, Iowa, became principal of the Academy which the founders of that village had established, and continued there twenty-seven years, 1852-1879. That was the period of his most arduous and laborious service. The Trustees of the Academy placed the whole management in his hands. Such was his zeal and devotion that students were attracted from near and far. During one year there were 278 pupils, and sixteen different states and territories were represented. He fitted students for college. Among his pupils who have come to distinction in public life were Charles K. Adams, President of Cornell University, N. Y., 1885, and later of Wisconsin State University; Thomas Hedge, M. C. First District of Iowa; Eugene F. Ware, Commissioner Pension Bureau; Thomas C. McClelland, President of Knox College, Ill.; Henry C. Adams, professor in State University of Michigan; O. F. Emerson, professor in Adelbert College, Ohio; Frank Leverett, of the U. S. Geological Survey. Of a firm and resolute nature, Mr. Edson united grace and dignity in his character. Regular in his personal habits, and prompt in the duty each occasion required, his pupils saw the reasonableness of order as Heaven's first law, and he won them to system and method in study and in the conduct of life. A skillful instructor in the preparatory studies, in the languages, in science, and in general literature, he was at his best in unfolding before advanced pupils the divine lessons of Paley's Natural Theology and Butler's Analogy,—books which to the end of life he placed above the dismal volumes of Huxley and Herbert Spencer. He was an early member of the Iowa State Teachers' Association, and President in 1864 at its meeting in Dubuque. He enjoyed a year's travels in Europe, and had especial satisfaction in a winter's residence in Switzerland. In the fall of 1879 he became professor of Pedagogy in Iowa College, and for twelve years advocated improved methods of education in the schools, and high ideals for teachers in their work. He married (1) Mrs. Celestia Kirk Maynard, Aug. 20, 1852, widow of Rev. E. Maynard, missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. at Salonica, Turkey; she was a graduate of Mt. Holyoke, 1845, richly endowed with divine gifts, of a kindred spirit with Mr. Edson, having the same grace and dignity of character, making his home radiant, and rendering great assistance in many departments of instruction. She died at Grinnell, Jan. 16, 1889. (2) Miss Lizzie Scammons, of Portland, Maine, March 20, 1890, with whom in their home at Grinnell the evening time of life was cheerful and serene, until the eternal morning dawned, having been active as usual the day before, and having retired to rest at his usual hour. The widow and their only son remain in the old home at Grinnell. At the funeral, his venerable co-laborer in Iowa educational work, Prof. L. F. Parker, and two of his pupils in Denmark Academy, Dr. McClelland and Asa Turner, farmer, of Maxwell, Iowa, joined with the president and professors of Iowa College, and Dr. Vittum, pastor of the church, in tributes of respect and honor for his high character and long and useful life.

W. S.

WILLIAM J. HADDOCK was born near Belfast, Ireland, Feb. 28, 1832; he died in Iowa City, Iowa, Feb. 28, 1906. He came with his parents to America in 1849, and lived for some years in Philadelphia. In the spring of 1856 he came to Iowa. He lived for a short time near Iowa City, and then removed to Cedar Rapids, and later to Shueyville. In 1859 he entered the law office of G. W. and Rush Clark, lawyers, in Iowa City, to begin the study of the law, and at the same time he enrolled in the Normal Department of the State University. In 1861 he graduated

from the University and was admitted to the practice of law in 1862. He was County Superintendent of Schools of Johnson County in 1863-64. In 1867 he became the partner of Mr. Rush Clark, then the leading lawyer of Iowa City. In September, 1872, he was appointed Judge of the Circuit Court of the Eighth Judicial District, but he did not find the office to his liking, and had no desire to continue in the position. He held no other political office except a commissionership to investigate the affairs of the Pawnee Indians. Judge Haddock will be long and best remembered for his years of service as the Secretary of the Board of Trustees and later of the Board of Regents of the State University. He was appointed by the Board in 1864, and continued to perform the work of that office until September, 1902. His capacity for work, and his grasp of details were such that faculties and trustees alike relied increasingly upon him and his judgment. His knowledge of law and general business practice made him invaluable to the University, both in safeguarding its interests and in presenting its needs to legislative committees. Judge Haddock, however, was not a man who cared for business affairs and the compilation of administrative reports alone. He had a liking for the beautiful in nature and in literature, and from his pen from time to time came interesting reminiscences and literary sketches, which show the breadth and character of Judge Haddock's interests. In August, 1865, Judge Haddock was married to Miss Emma Humphrey, of Tipton, Iowa. She is credited with being the first woman admitted to practice law in the U. S. Courts, the presiding Judge at the time of her admission being John F. Dillon.

WILLIAM CLEMENT PUTNAM was born in Davenport, Iowa, June 27, 1862; he died in Davenport, January 13, 1906. Mr. Putnam was the son of Charles E. and Mary Duncan Putnam, noted in the history of Davenport as among the founders and chief promoters of the Davenport Academy of Natural Sciences. Mr. Putman, after graduating from the high school of Davenport in 1880, entered the State University Law Department from which he graduated with high honors in 1883. In 1885 he entered into a law partnership with his father which continued until its dissolution by reason of the death of his father in 1887. Mr. Putnam, while an able lawyer, devoted not a little of his time and energy to various business interests outside the law. He was president of the Mutual Plate Glass Insurance Asso., a director in the old Gas Co. of Davenport, and a large owner of real estate in that city, being at the time of his death probably one of the largest owners of real property in Davenport. Besides these interests he was director of the Iowa National Bank for many years, of the Commercial Club of Davenport, and member of the Davenport Outing and Irrawadi Canoe Clubs. Besides his numerous business interests Mr. Putnam was an ardent and constant patron of art and science. He was a promoter of the Library Association of Davenport, that eventually succeeded in erecting their beautiful Carnegie Library, giving to it various collections of rare pictures and prints. But first and last, he was primarily interested in furthering the work of the Davenport Academy of Sciences, an organization that justly has widespread fame among scientific organizations the country over. This was a labor of love as well as of personal interest, because the Academy was in large part the fruit of the life work of his father and mother.

VIVALDO A. BALLOU was born in Plattsburg, N. Y., September 7, 1840; he died in Nevada, Iowa, January 22, 1906. He came west with his

Copyright of *Annals of Iowa* is the property of State of Iowa, by & through the State Historical Society of Iowa and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use.